



apple, *Malus domestica*

There will be a mix of apple tree varieties available on a first come first serve basis. These apple varieties will all be suitable for the home garden and can be grown as a tree form or specialty pruned as an espalier. Apples will perform best in an open sunny location and can also be grown in a container. As well as producing fruit in the summer, apple trees have beautiful blossoms in the spring.



sweet cherries, *Prunus avium*

There will be a mix of sweet cherry trees available on a first come first serve basis. These fruiting cherry trees will perform best in an open sunny location in terrestrial soil. As well as producing fruit in the summer, sweet cherry trees have beautiful blossoms in the spring.



assorted plums, *P. domestica*

Common Plum belongs to the rose family and originates in Turkey and Europe but is now only grown in cultivation. This plant typically grows as a large shrub or small tree up to 10-20 feet tall. It is a deciduous tree with showy white flowers and edible purple stone fruits. Cultivars of this plant have fruits available in purple, red and yellow. Grow in fertile moist well-drained soil in full sun and protect from chemical sprays.



assorted pears, *Pyrus communis*

The common pear, native to Europe, produces the familiar teardrop-shaped fruit seen in stores. Many cultivars are available with varying sizes, shapes, and colors of fruit. Best grown in well-drained soil with medium moisture in full sun. More tolerant of heavy clays than many other types of fruit tree. Plant two or more varieties for best cross-pollination. Early spring flowers may be damaged by frosts. Planting early, midseason and late varieties extends the harvest period over several months. Trees may not bear fruit until 4-5 years after planting.



western serviceberry, *Amelanchier alnifolia*

Western serviceberry is a terrific four season small residential tree. It has very showy white flowers in the spring, edible Saskatoon berry fruit in the summer and tangerine orange fall colour. The maximum height is 15 feet, it is drought tolerant and will grow in a wide variety of soil conditions. Western serviceberry is an excellent choice for attracting birds and pollinators.



vine maple, *Acer circinatum*

A classic multi-stemmed tree for the northwest garden, this durable native produces sprawling branches when growing in the shade of the native conifer forest. Vine maple is very closely related to Japanese maples and has the same versatility in the small garden or woodland, but with a more relaxed feel. Fresh, light green leaves turn orange and red with partial to full sun early in the autumn, and hold their color well though the season. Vine maple is one of our best native trees for the urban garden.



kousa dogwood, *Cornus kousa*

The Kousa dogwood is a handsome, small- to medium-sized tree reaching a mature height of 30 feet. Sometimes referred to as the Chinese dogwood, this Asian is a cousin to our native flowering dogwood. It can be used as a specimen plant or in shrub borders. The plant has a slow growth rate and prefers a sunny location but is tolerant of moderate shade. It does better in open areas like lawns than the native trees, but it prefers some light shade, especially in the afternoon. It flourishes in well-drained, acidic soil, and while it tolerates some dry soil, it will not survive in waterlogged environments.



persimmon, *Diospyros kaki*

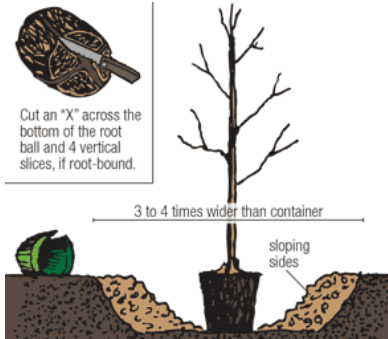
Diospyros kaki, commonly called kaki, Japanese persimmon or Oriental persimmon, is a deciduous tree with a rounded spreading crown that typically grows to 20-30' tall. This tree is noted not only for its edible fruits but also for its excellent ornamental features. Cultivars of this tree produce the persimmons sold in supermarkets today. Fragrant, non-showy flowers bloom in late spring, with the creamy-white female flowers appearing solitary and the pink-toned male flowers appearing in clusters of three. Edible persimmon fruits (to 3-4" diameter) mature to bright orange in late fall, and may persist on the tree into winter.



assorted magnolia, *Magnolia* spp.

Magnolias are deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs that can most accurately be described as magnificent flowering plants. Their blooms are creamy and thick and their foliage varies from shiny and waxy to soft, green, enormous, and shaped like saucers. This beautiful tree will grow in partial shade so it is ideal to plant beneath large deciduous trees. Easily grown in most soils, it will brighten your spring with its cup-shaped blossoms on graceful bare branches, before becoming a charming leafy tree for the summer.

How to Plant Containerized Trees

1. Dig a hole 3 to 4 times wider than the container. The hole should have sloping sides like a saucer to allow for proper root growth.
2. Carefully remove the tree from the container keeping the soil around the roots intact. It helps to tap the outside of the container to loosen the edge. Carefully slide the tree from the container. Don't yank the tree out of the container as this can separate the roots from the tree.
3. Sometimes containerized trees become root-bound or the roots look like they're about to circle the root ball. If your tree is like this, cut an X across the bottom of the root ball and four vertical slices along the sides of the root ball with a sharp knife.
4. Set the tree in the middle of the hole. Avoid planting the tree too deep. If the root collar sits below the top of the hole, compact some soil under the tree so that the root flare at the base of the trunk is slightly above ground level. Using some soil, secure the tree in a straight position, then fill and firmly pack the hole with the original soil, making sure there aren't any air pockets. Keep backfilling until the soil is just below the root collar.

Proper Mulching

Mulch is a newly planted tree's best friend because it:

1. Insulates the soil, helping to provide a buffer from heat and cold.
2. Retains water to help the roots stay moist.
3. Keeps weeds out to avoid root competition.
4. Prevents soil compaction.
5. Reduces lawn mower damage.

Tree Watering


Tree watering is a key part of tree care, but it is difficult to recommend an exact amount due to the variety of climates. A few guidelines will help you to water your trees properly.

Watering Newly Planted Trees

For new trees, water immediately after you plant a tree. Usually 30 seconds with a steady stream of water from a garden hose w/ a diffuser nozzle per tree seedling is sufficient.

Watering Trees During First Two Years

During the first couple growing seasons, your newly planted tree is expending a lot of energy trying to get its roots established in the soil. Especially during the first few summers of your new trees life, it will have a difficult time dealing with heat and drought. You can make this easier by providing water and covering the soil with wood-chip mulch. Deep watering can help speed the root establishment. Deep water consists of keeping the soil moist to a depth that includes all the roots.

5. Create a water-holding basin around the hole and give the tree a good watering. After the water has soaked in, spread protective mulch 2–4 inches deep in a 3-foot diameter area around the base of the tree, but not touching the trunk.
6. The soil and mulch around your trees should be kept moist but not soggy. During dry weather, generously water the tree every 7 to 10 days during the first year. Water slowly at the dripline.
7. Remove any tags and labels from the tree as these will affect the tree as it grows. You may need to prune any broken or dead branches. (Please refer to the arborday.org pruning guide.)

Fertilizer?

Do not use fertilizer, potting soil, or chemicals on your newly planted trees. Such products will kill your young trees.

Watering: See watering directions below.

To learn more and watch informative "How To" videos, visit www.arborday.org/trees/planting/containerized.cfm

Steps to Adding Mulch Around Your Tree

1. Remove any grass within a 3-foot area (*up to 10 feet for larger tree*).
2. Pour natural mulch such as wood chips or bark pieces 2 to 4 inches deep within the circle.
3. Keep the mulch from touching the trunk of the tree.

How Much Water and When

Not enough water is harmful for the tree, but too much water is bad as well. Over-watering is a common tree care mistake. Please note that moist is different than soggy, and you can judge this by feel. A damp soil that dries for a short period will allow adequate oxygen to permeate the soil.

You can check soil moisture by using a garden trowel and inserting it into the ground to a depth of 2", and then move the blade of the trowel back and forth to create a small narrow trench. Then use your finger to touch the soil. If it is moist to the touch, then they do not need water.